

MEMOIRS

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FIELD MARSHAL

LEOPOLD Count DAUN, *K*

Translated from a

FRENCH MANUSCRIPT,

And interspersed with

Many curious Anecdotes; among which is a
full and particular ACCOUNT of

FIELD MARSHAL KEITH.

By AND. HENDERSON, A.M.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. WITHY and J. RYALL, at
Hogarth's Head, Fleet-street; and sold by
A. DODSLEY, *Westminster-ball.*

MDCCCLVII.

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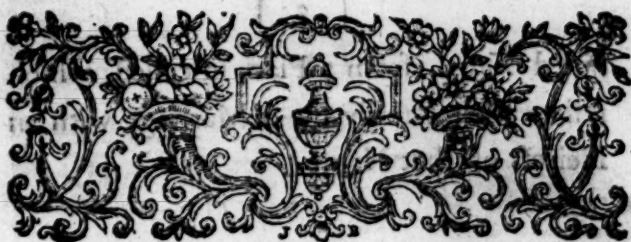
FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH.

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MEMOIRS

OF COUNT DAUN.



LEOPOLD Count *Daun*,
at present a Field Marshal
in the *Austrian* Army, was
born the 20th of *October*,
in the Year 1695, at *Knin*,
a small City, situated upon a Branch of the
Moldau, about ten Leagues South by East
of *Prague*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.
His Father, *Joseph* Count *de Daun*, was of
the Imperial Family, and Head of that
Branch called *Daun*, which formerly sig-

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nified *Watry*, from a Place so called, which fell to their Family by a Marriage with an Heirefs of that Name.

THE House of *Daun*, from the Reign of the Emperor *Maximilian*, down to *Ferdinand* the Second, had been almost entirely neglected, and reduced to such a Degree of Poverty, that when *Leopold Charles* Count *Daun* entered the Emperor's Service in 1630, against *Gustavus Adolphus*, he scarce had 6000 Livres a Year.

THE Mother of the present Count was *Jeanne de Konigsegg*, Daughter of *Frederic* Count *Konigsegg*, a good Man but a bad Soldier, rather slothful than peaceable, who bore, with too much Resignation, the Affronts which some of his Neighbours too frequently put upon him.

Jeanne, Daughter to so weak a Father, had yet a weaker husband, to whom she brought

brought for a Portion the little Town of *Konigsegg*, and 5000 Florins.

THIS Count *Konigsegg*, who lived in a Time when the Empire was invaded on every Side, and was distorted by Factions and Civil Wars, which required a steady Mind, was always fickle and wavering in his Conduct; he never knew of what Party he was, nor of what Religion; for at that Time it was the highest Degree of Popularity to be a Protestant, whereas the Court adhered strictly to the Communion of the Church of Rome: He spent his Time in winning over his Enemies, and in undoing his Friends, deceived by *Leopold* the Emperor, baffled and oppressed by Count *Teckeli*, and always cheated by himself: He was mortally wounded at the Siege of *Belgrade*, where he was fighting the Cause of his Enemies against the Interest of his own House, and died as he had lived, anxious and uncertain.

Jeanne de Konigsegg was quite of an opposite Temper, full of Courage and Resolution, feared by the Family of *Teckeli*, beloved by the Protestants, and esteemed by both: She knew the superior Parts of Policy, but never the mean Arts of Craft and Intrigue. It is remarkable, that she turned Protestant at the Time her Husband turned Catholic; but from that Day she was as firmly attached to her new Religion, as *Joseph Count de Daun* was wavering and unsettled in his.

SHE took the Education of her Son entirely into her own Hands, and so became the Head of the Family of *Daun*; respected by every Person, while her Husband was the Dupe and Bubble of all.

HER Son was born with all the Endowments of his Mother, and these he improved afterwards. He had little of his Father, except that Easiness of Temper, which in

Joseph

Joseph was Uncertainty and Weakness, but became in *Leopold* Benevolence and Good-nature.

He was not brought up like a Nobleman of the first Rank and Quality, in that effeminate Pride which enervates the Body, weakens the Understanding, and hardens the Heart. His Food was coarse, his Cloaths plain; he went always bare-headed, was sent to School with the young Companions of his Age, climbed up, with them among Rocks and Woods, to the Tops of the highest Mountains, according to the Custom of the Country, and to the Spirit of these Times.

He was trained up at *Kolin*, by Mr. *Peter de Cadman*, a Native of *Hanover*, who went into *Bohemia* when young, and was admitted Master of Arts at *St. John's College* in *Prague*.

THE Custom was at that Time to teach Gentlemen to repeat their Lessons, and the young Count *Leopold*, having a very retentive Memory, got several of *Ovid's* Epistles to repeat.

BUT the Book which pleased him most was *Ovid's* *Metamorphoses*, particularly the Contest betwixt *Ajax* and *Ulysses*, about the Arms of *Achilles*, which he was so much enamoured with, that he acted the Part of *Ulysses* at the Theatre, and translated that artful and masterly Oration into *German* Poetry. He took a particular Delight in reading over *Justin* and *Quintus Curtius*, and while reading of *Alexander* he has been observed to shed Tears.

WHEN arrived at the Age of Fourteen, he went into the *German* Army, in *Flanders*, then commanded by the famous Prince *Eugene*, under whom he learned the first Rudiments of the Art of War : He was at
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the Battle of *Malplaquet* no more than a Volunteer, but his personal Bravery being taken Notice of by Colonel *Klevenbullaer*, of the *Cuirassiers*, he was honoured after the Battle with a Standard in the Regiment of *Keysser*, which Standard he retained till the Year 1717, when Prince *Eugene* gave a total Defeat to the *Turks* at the Battle of *Peterwaradin*.

He had studied the Art of Gunnery and Fortification for six Years before, and was so conversant in Maps, by a close Application for nine Hours each Day, during the Winter of the Year 1716, that there was not a Village either in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Turkey* in *Europe*, or even *Muscovy* itself, but he knew its Longitude and Latitude, its Situation and Importance.

AFTER the Battle of *Peterwaradin* he was advanced by Prince *Eugene*, to be a Captain of Dragoons, in the Regiment of *Palfi*, and in three Years after was promot-

ed to the Rank of a Lieutenant Colonel. In this Station was the Count *Daun* when the War broke out in the Year 1733, upon the Demise of *Frederic Augustus* King of *Poland*.

At that Time the Empires of *Germany* and *Russia* opposed the Candidate for the Crown, which the Court of *Versailles* undertook to settle upon the Head of *Stanislaus Larinsky*, whose Daughter was at that Time Queen of *France*: The Operations of the Campaign between the *French* and *Germans* begun with the Siege of *Philippsburgh*, upon the Rhine, which the Duke of *Berwick* commanded in Person, and at which he ended a Life that had been employed in Military Affairs for about fifty Years.

NEVER was a Place attacked with more Regularity and Conduct; and never were more suitable Preparations made for a gallant

lant and vigorous Defence: The two Generals, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Berwick*, had both carried the Art of War to the Perfection it then had arrived to: From the Moment of the March of the *French Army*, every Precaution was taken, the Country for forty Miles round *Philipsburgh* was stripped of every Convenience, the Ramparts were repaired, the Platforms were all new, the Guns were all cleaned, the Arsenals were full, the Magazines well stored, and the Powder secured from any Accident. The Suburbs round the Place were burnt down, the Ditch and Counter-scarp were repaired, and Plenty of Provisions were laid in for supplying the numerous Garrison, then consisting of ten thousand Men, and amongst them was the Regiment commanded by the Count *de Daun*.

AFTER so many Precautions taken, and such unwearied Application to frustrate every Design, the Progress of the Siege

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was but slow, notwithstanding all possible Endeavours used on the Part of the Marshal *Berwick*, to bring it to a speedy surrender; the Marshal was every where, and sometimes exposed his own Life beyond what might be expected from so cool and so experienced a Commander?

THE Governor being informed by a Spy, that the Marshal had been to reconnoitre the Place, and that he was the next Day to visit a certain Post to the Left, in order to determine a Dispute that arose between two Engineers, ordered a Battery in the Night-time to be levelled exactly against the Spot where the Marshal was expected, and at the same Time committed the Planting of the Cannon, and the Support of the Battery to Count *Daun*. About seven o'Clock in the Morning, the 12th of *June*, 1734, the Marshal appeared, with his Son Lord *Edward*, and Earl of *Clare*; it was easy to see, that some Person of Distinction was in the Place, from the Splendour of the Equipage,

page, and of the Attendants that followed: The Engineer, whose Name was *Maldavi*, had a discretionary Power to fire at the Time he thought himself surest of his Aim; and tho' the Skill of the Engineer was not doubted, yet the Impatience of Count *Dann* was apparent, for, standing near him, with a Prospect Glass in his Hand, he said in a Haste, " Now is the Time, I see " a more than ordinary Appearance"; the Gunner taking the Hint, fired directly into the Middle of the Company; the Ball struck Marshal *Berwick* in the Neck, just at the Instant he was raising himself from the Ground, to get on Horseback; Lord *Edward* was covered with the Blood of his Father, and the Duke *de Duras* was wounded by a Stick out of a Gabion which the Bullet had broke to Pieces: A mighty Confusion directly arose thro' the Camp, every one asking what was the Matter? From the Time that Marshal *Turenne* died in much the same Way, till the Moment that put a Period to the Life of the Duke of *Berwick*,

there never was such an universal Sorrow in the Armies of *France*; the Soldiers thought they had lost their Father, the general Officers lamented their Misfortune in being deprived of their Patron, their Guardian and Friend; every one had an Emulation to speak, and to know something of his Virtues; one would say he was beloved by all the Universe, tho' not interested in him; another, he was admired but not envied; and a third, he was dreaded by his Enemies, but was not hated: When the News reached the Garrison of *Philipsburgh*, there was an universal Consternation, and the generous Count *Dauphin* was in a Manner sorry, that by his Direction so fatal a Catastrophe had ensued.

WHEN the first Accounts of his Death were brought to the Court of *Versailles*, a Stop was put to all publick Diversions, and a Dejection of Countenance was visible among all Ranks: The News, like a Cloud, diffused itself over *France*, and filled every Heart

Heart with Terror and Darkneſs; Confuſion and Horror followed of Courſe: A Stranger, if there, would have thought their Troops had been cut in Pieces; their Frontiers were open, and the Enemy juſt ready to enter the Territories with Fire and Sword; every one vied in his Encomium, and the Applauſe given by the King, crowned the other Parts of his Character: How did the People run from Place to Place, to pay their laſt Offices to their Guardian, their Protector and Friend? How were the public Places covered with Black, the Windows were ſhut up, the Roads, thro' which he was to paſs, were lined with Multitudes: A ſad and mournful Silence ſat upon every Countenance, and was only interrupted by Sighs and by Groans; the Magiſtrates in Mourning voluntarily offered their Shoulders to carry him from Place to Place; the Priests and the Religious followed with their Prayers and with their Tears, while the lamenting Multitude brought up the mournful Train; but tho' the Corpſe, the Object

ject of their Grief was removed, yet was not the Grief itself; for as a Man, when standing in a Circle, does not alter his View by shifting about, so the Grief which removed with the Corpse, was again recommenced by the Cries and Groans of the People; and when the aged Prince *Eugene* was told of it, he said, “ *Berwick* always “ lived like a Soldier, and his Death has “ been so too, I wish I myself may die as “ gloriously.”

BUT tho’ the Death of Marshal *Berwick* was sufficient to have ruined the Affairs of *France* upon the *Rhine*, as that Officer was thoroughly acquainted with the Country, and had reduced the Knowledge of War into a Science; yet the Sword of the House of *Bourbon* was not to be sheathed; for tho’ both Branches of that House made the Support of King *Stanislaus* a Pretext for the War, yet Cardinal *Fleury* had laid a deeper Scheme, and formed a Design for aggrandizing the *French* Monarchy, more than if
all

all the Northern Crowns had been disposed of by his Master's Influence. The Design of his Eminence was to join *Alsace* and *Lorraine* to the Crown of *France*; for this End he made a Feint of assisting *Stanislaus* in the *North*, in order to draw the Forces of the House of *Austria* to that Quarter, while the *French* Armies were playing their Game in *Italy*: He sent no more than fifteen hundred Men under the Command of a Brigadier to *Dantzick*, then closely invested by the *Russian* and *Austrian* Armies.

THAT Officer, not thinking the Orders serious, returned with his Ships and Corps into the Road of *Copenhagen*, where he met with the young Count *de Plelo*, Ambassador from the Court of *France* to the King of *Denmark*. That young Nobleman, whose Ardour was not to be restrained by cool Representation and Argument, urged to proceed on the Voyage; the fifteen hundred Men were landed, and attacked the *Russians*, but were either all killed or taken Prisoners:

Prisoners: Among the Number of the Slain was the Count *de Plelo*, and in his Pocket was found the Copy of a Letter to the Count *de Maurepas*, with this remarkable Conclusion, "I am certain I shall never return, " and therefore recommend my Wife and " Children to your Care."

THE City of *Dantzic*, after five Months Bombardment, was reduced to the greatest Difficulties. The *Russians* over-run the Estates of the Nobility; Desolation and Misery reigned triumphant in the fertile Plains of *Poland*. *Stanislaus* had Recourse to Stratagem for the Preservation of his Life, and escaped in Disguise thro' the *Russian* Centinels, and after a tedious Journey arrived upon the Frontiers of *Lorrain*. Soon after the City of *Dantzic* surrendered to Count *Munich*, and underwent all the Hardships that might be expected from a provoked and virulent Enemy.

BUT

BUT tho' the Schemes of *France* were to Appearance baffled in *Poland*, yet in *Italy* she was successful to her Wishes: Her numerous Armies bore down all before them; the Emperor was soon dispossessed of almost all his Territories there: The younger Branches of the House of *Bourbon*, *Don Carlos* and *Don Philip*, were put in Possession of the *Austrian* Spoils, and these at last were solemnly renounced by Treaties. *Lorrain* and *Alsace* were yielded to *France* in Consideration of *Tuscany* being ceded to the Duke of that Name: Such a Cession could not be made directly, and therefore a Pension of four Millions five hundred thousand Livres were paid, until *Tuscany* should devolve to him, which a few Years afterward happened. On these Successes Medals were struck, and among others was one with this Motto, borrowed from that of *Trajan* of old, *Regna Assignata*, "Kingdoms disposed of." The Peace over *Europe* had continued after the Treaty of

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Utrecht

Utrecht, longer than it had been known to do for many Centuries before, there not having happened any Thing from that Period till the Death of King *Augustus*, except a small Difference between the King of *Spain* and the Regent of *France*; which was nothing but a little Broil between themselves, but no substantial Breach between the two Nations, and therefore was soon made up.

BUT in 1740 a Death happened, which involved *Europe* in a more bloody War, than even did the Death of King *Augustus*, and that was the Death of *Charles VI.* Emperor of *Germany*: And as the most dreadful Wars happened toward his obtaining the Imperial Diadem, which cost the Lives of above two Million of Soldiers, a War no less terrible broke out after his Decease, every one pretending to a Part of his Dominions; from the *Oder* to the *Rhine* the Troops of different Powers swarmed in the Empire, in one of which was Count *Dauy*, though in no higher Station than that of a

Colonel

Colonel of Dragoons. The King of *Prussia* entered *Silesia* with an Army *Anno* 1740, and in 1741 was fought the Battles of *Molnitz* and *Czaslaw*. The last Battle was one of those where the Fortune of War was abundantly conspicuous, and where the Conquerors entirely ruined themselves.

THE King of *Prussia*, who had been reinforced by 23,000 Men from *Silesia* on the 4th of *May*, was attacked by the *Austrian* Cavalry on the 6th, and so furiously, that the *Prussians* were driven to *Chototiz*: The *Austrians* pursued, set Fire to the Camp, and, contrary to Remonstrance, began to plunder the Town; so that the *Prussians* having Time to recover themselves, the *Austrians* were attacked, and driven back in their Turn.

It was now the Coolness of Count *Dawn* appeared in its brightest Lustre; by his single Authority he kept his own Regiment from intoxicating themselves with Liquor, which was but the too common Fault

of the Northern Armies; People being generally as intent upon a Commodity, as Nature has been sparing in bestowing it upon them, and was that day the Occasion of their Disaster. The *Austrian* Cavalry was broke, the Horses were seized in the Streets and Lanes of the Town, the Dragoons were taken in the Cellars, overloading and jading their Appetites with Wine, nor did a single Corps retire in Order except the Regiment of *Daun*, which was joined by Numbers as it returned, and wore so daring an Aspect, that the *Prussians* only pursued at a Distance: Mean time the Infantry of both Sides was engaged, and the *Prussians* being superior in Number, and having the Advantage of the Ground, Prince *Charles* retreated in good Order, giving the Charge to Count *Daun* of covering the Retreat with what Cavalry he could get together, and on the Spot created him a Major General of the *Austrian* Armies.

THE King of *Prussia* was too wise to pursue far, and therefore kept his Station. In this Battle were killed 5000 on the Side of the *Austrians*, and 10,000 wounded, besides 2000 Prisoners; whereas the *Prussians* only had 2000 killed, 3000 wounded, and 1000 made Prisoners of War. Soon after this a Peace was concluded between their *Hungarian* and *Prussian* Majesties, in order to disconcert the Schemes of *France*, by marching her Troops into the Empire.

A VERY powerful Army, consisting of 110 Battalions and 50 Squadrons, under the Command of the Marshals *Broglio* and *Bellisle*, had marched into *Bobemia*, to support the Claim of *Charles Albert*, Duke of *Bavaria*, to the *Austrian* Succession, and for assisting the King of *Prussia*; they had over-run the Country through which they passed, and projected no less than the Conquest of *Bobemia*. They posted 5000 Men at *Teyn*, on the East Side of the
Moldaw,

Moldaw, with an Intent to take *Tabor*: Prince *Charles*, having nothing to fear from *Prussia*, fell upon them on the 25th of *May*, and drove them through their Camp with a prodigious Slaughter; Marshal *Broglie* hearing of this Action, decamped precipitately from *Frauenberg*, which Prince *Lobkowitz*, who was encamped near *Budeweis*, entered immediately, seized on a considerable Booty, and dispatch'd his Croats and Pandours to harraß the Enemy.

PRINCE *Charles* having sent Count *Dawn* to observe the Motions on every Side, was informed of *Broglie's* Flight, and of *Lobkowitz's* Success almost as soon as these Events happened; he directly put himself at the Head of *Palfi* and *Dawn's* Dragoons, with whom, and some Foot Regiments, whom he ordered to follow, he closely pursued the Party he had surpris'd at *Teyn*, and joined Prince *Lobkowitz* near *Wadnian*; but they were both stopt by the overflowing of a Rivulet, the *French* having opened the
Sluice

Sluice with that Intent: However, a Detachment of Croats attacked *Piseck*, crossed the River with their Sabres in their Mouths, approached the Wall of the Town, and stood upon one another after the Manner of the Janissaries, making Scaling Ladders of their Bodies, and appeared Sword in Hand over the Battlements, which so much astonished the Garrison, that they threw down their Arms and surrendered Prisoners of War.

THE other *French* Troops, to the amount of 13,000, retired to *Prague* in the greatest Confusion, and being reinforced by the Troops about *Egra*, and 6,000 others from *France*, they encamped under the Cannon of that City, having lost about 5000 during their March: All the Posts occupied by the Enemy, among whom *Pilsen* surrendered to Prince *Charles*, who advanced to *Weissenberg*, the Hill near *Prague*, where was fought the Battle between the Emperor and King of *Bohemia*, *Anno* 1620, and where
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he was joined by 16,000 Men from *Moravia*, under the Command of General *Festini*.

THIS Junction obliged the *French* Generals to retire into the City, where in four Weeks Time they were reduced to eat Horse-flesh, which obliged Marshal *de Bel-lisle* to have Recourse to Negotiation; he proffered to Count *Konigsegg* to deliver up *Prague* and evacuate *Bohemia*, on Condition the *French* might be allowed to march out with their Arms, Baggage, and all the Honours of War; which being absolutely rejected, the Marshal prepared to sell the Place as dear as he could, in order to preserve the Character he had obtained since his serving under the Marshal *Duke de Villars*, and to advance the Glory of his King; they made three vigorous Sallies, one on the 29th of *July*, a second on the 19th, and a third, which may well be compared to a Battle, on the 22d of *August*; but still were repulsed with very considerable Loss, tho' in these,

these, particularly the last, they killed Abundance of Men, destroyed the Works, and nailed up some Cannon belonging to the Besiegers. They still held out in Hopes of Relief from the Army of Marshal *de Maillebois*, who was ordered by the *French Court* to march into *Bohemia* for that Purpose.

PRINCE *Charles* being informed that Marshal *Maillebois* was advancing, he marched with a sufficient Number to give him Battle, leaving only 16,000 to block up *Prague*, where now Famine raged, Sickness made Havock, the Hospitals were full, and the Ground in a manner groaned under the Weight of the numerous Carcases daily hurried into it; twenty People were daily buried for three Weeks together: But all these uncommon Disadvantages could not prevail upon *M. de Bellisle* to surrender the Place; yet taking Advantage, as every General ought, of the Absence of his Enemy, he marched out of *Prague*, directing his Rout toward *Egra*, with all the Skill and

E Precaution

Precaution that might be expected from so great a Man

THE Soldiers in the Garrison were ignorant of his Design the Day that he marched. About six in the Evening, he ordered all to be ready by two next Morning. "Follow me, Gentlemen, was the only Word of Command;" so putting his Artillery in the Rear, and a few Pieces in Front, he marched out of *Prague* at the Time appointed, on the 12th of *December*, the Enemy being scarce apprized of it till the first Column had passed.

BUT though the *French* Generals had attained great Glory by their Dexterity in all the Arts of War, such as advantageous Encampments, furious Attacks, honorable Retreats, crossing of rivers, passing Defiles in the Face of their Enemy, Fights sustained, Sieges defended, Armies vanquished by their Address, wearied out and consumed by their Patience and Conduct; yet
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in this Year 1742, *Germany* may truly have been called the Grave of the *French* Soldiers ; for of 120,000 Men which marched into *Bohemia* the Year preceding, not above one-fourth Part returned to their native Country ; besides another Disaster happened on the 16th of *June*, 1743, to the Arms and Councils of *France*, which the shattered Remains of *M. de Bellisle* and *Mallebois* Army was but just sufficient to make up.

THE Event in View is that of the Battle of *Dettingen* ; an Event which will shew how much the superintendency of an all-powerful and watchful Providence disconcerts the best laid Schemes, and baffles the Skill and Policy of the most artful Commanders.

THE *British* Army then at *Aschaffenberg*, was commanded by the King of *Great Britain* in Person, and by the Earl of *Stair*, a Nobleman equally dreaded and admired at the

Court of *France*, and who had shared more of the Intimacy of King *Augustus*, that Model of Princes, than any Ambassador ever did before. It had been joined by 16,000 *Hanoverians*, and by 3000 *Austrians*, among whom was Count *Daun* : The *French* and Allied Army were so near each other, that their Centries frequently conversed together, and the Officers sometimes paid Visits. The whole Country between *Aschaffenberg* and *Hanau* was abandoned by the Inhabitants, and not a Morfel of Bread was to be found, the *French* had planted Batteries along the Banks of the *Maine*, so that the Allies must be galled by these as they passed along. The Difficulties on every Side were great : To retreat further up into *Germany* was impracticable, because of the *French* Army, and that *Vivres* were not to be had ; to march thro' Woods and Desarts was immediate Death, and therefore it was resolved to march toward *Hanau*, where the Country was open for Supplies, and where 12,000 *Hessians* were ready to join them. This dangerous,

rous, tho' necessary March, brought on the Battle of *Dettingen*, for which the M. Duke *de Noailles* had made the finest and most artful Dispositions, having crossed with 30,000 of his best Troops, about three in the Morning, and drawn up his Men on the Brink of a hollow Way, thro' which the Allies must pass, and at the Head of which were Batteries to enfilade them, while those in their Front were to play incessantly upon them. The Earl of *Stair* discovered the Stratagem, and tho' he was urgent to be forward, yet he knew the Genius of the *French* too well, not to stop a little, hoping that their Impatience would make them fall into the Snare they had so craftily laid for him: The Impetuosity of the Duke *de Gramont*, who was both Nephew and Son-in-law to M. *de Noailles*, carried him beyond the hollow Way, and hurried him into the Snares his Uncle had prepared, just as the Marshal *Stair* had expected: The *French* attacked with all imaginable Vigour, and were as briskly received; the Fire on
both

both Sides was terrible for a while : Some of the Gens d'Armes attacked the Corps of *Austrians*, and put them into Confusion ; but the Disorder was soon remedied : When first the *French* attacked the *Hungarians*, the *British* Regiments next them thought the whole were killed, for they all fell with their Faces on the Ground, at the Moment the Enemy presented ; the Fire flew over their Heads ; however, they were on their Feet in an Instant, hastened up to their Opponents, and gave their Fire so full and so regular, that a dreadful Carnage ensued : Count *Daun* then, at the Head of the Regiment of his Name, was the Contriver of this Stratagem, which did such Hurt to the *French*, and at the same Time saved all his own Regiment, except one who was killed and two who were wounded.

In this Battle several Officers among the Allies gave most signal Proofs of a military Genius, and of a Coolness of Temper which gives such a Superiority in the Field, and

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is only to be found among the Great —
 of this I shall give two Examples.

THE second Troop of the *British* Horse Grenadier Guards was then commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, afterward Ambassador at the Court of *France*. His Lordship was possessed of all imaginable Courage, but wanted Experience, and at that Time was absent upon some important Occasion. The Troop was on an Eminence, which the Duke *de Peguiny* observing, he caused erect a Battery, loaded with Grape-shot, over against them: The Fate of the Troop seemed inevitable, and at the Instant before the Battery was to be fired, the Earl of *Crauford*, a Nobleman who had served in the greatest Armies in *Europe*, fortunately saw the Cannon thro' a Prospect Glass, and galloping up to them, said, "Gentlemen, "you seem to be without a Commander, "will you be commanded by me;" this without the least Insinuation of the Danger, "Then (says he) Rein your Horses and follow
 "me;"

“me;” his Lordship’s Orders being obeyed, the Direction of the Cannon was obliged to be altered; his Lordship always advancing as near as possible, and when he thought that the Pieces were directed to the Place where the Troop was stationed, and which must have been cut off in Ranks, “Now, “Gentlemen (said he again) Rein your “Horses, and return back the Way you “came;” his Orders were obeyed; the Men rode back, and so the Elevation and Direction of the Cannon must be altered of Course; in this Manner did his Lordship save the second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and of the whole only one Man was hurt, by the Fall of his Horse, whose Leg had been broke by a Cannon Ball.

VICTORY declaring for the King of *England*, the Allies marched to the Place appointed, where they arrived the next Morning, to celebrate as signal a Deliverance as ever Army met with.

BEFORE

BEFORE I leave this Subject, I cannot in Justice to the Earl of *Stair*, omit taking Notice of a Fact, which, though little in itself, yet as in many other Cases, not a little contributed to obtaining the Advantage.

As the Flower of the *French* Troops were on the Spot, their Expectations sanguine, and their Hopes full, so they used their utmost Endeavours, and by the frequent Return to the Charge, even seemed to bid fair for the Victory. The last Time they returned they raised a loud Huzza, which still intimidated the more: The only Way left, was to fortify the Army against these threatening Acclamations: The Generals saw thoroughly into the Extent of the Scheme: "O (says *Stair*) I will do the Business;" so riding on a fine dapple grey Horse of his own training, and at the Head of the Line, he took off his Hat, "Now, Gentlemen, raise an Huzza, and my Life for it the Victory is ours." The Huzza

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was

was general through the Army ; at which his Lordship laughed very heartily, and with as much Composure, as if drinking a Dish of Chocolate with some Ladies of the first Quality, he said, " If I don't beat them by firing, I'll beat them by huzzaing." The *French* soon became affrightened, the *Hannoverian* Cannon were brought up to bear upon their Flanks, so that a Retreat was founded ; and though the same was conducted by the most scheming General of the Times, it was yet far from being regular.

WE should have traced this War a little further, if not confined to the Person of Count *Daun*, who left the Army at *Spire*, by the earnest Sollicitation of his Lady, then big with Child, and of his eldest Daughter, who was going to be married to Count *Festitz* ; he retired to his Estate at *Daun*, where he became valetudinary for want of Exercise ; nor did he make
any

any Appearance till the War which lately broke out in *Germany*.

THE Policy of Princes is not to be fathomed; they affect an Air of Moderation in the Midst of Ambition, and give out, that they are promoting an universal Peace, when upon the Brink of beginning the most destructive War.

THE Fame of *Charles Frederick*, King of *Prussia*, had already sounded throughout *Europe*; his extensive Learning, his patronizing of learned Men, his Inclination to Justice, his Encouragement to Manufacture, his Improvement of Trade and Commerce, and setting up an *East-India* Company, his profound Skill in the Sciences, and his thorough understanding all the Arts of War, procured him an universal Admiration. He had been drawn from the Alliance of *France* by the *British* Ministry, and now thought he had a good Occasion of doing something for the Ser-

vice and Satisfaction of his Royal Uncle, which might compensate the Losses and Disadvantages, which his Fidelity to *France* had caused to the *British* Nation in the former War : For having got a Copy of some Papers wrote by Count *Braul*, the King of *Poland*'s Prime Minister, to Count *Kaunitz*, the *Austrian* Minister, and Count *Besiu- cheff*, the Chancellor of *Russia*, he saw in them the Marks of a Conspiracy to dismember his Dominions, and restore them to their first Proprietors.

THE Kingdom of *Prussia* is but of a late Erection ; at first the Name of King was given to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, more from Courtesy and the Policy of *Lewis XIV.* in order to distract the *German* Princes, than from any Power inherent in his *Highness* to support the Weight and set off the Lustre of a Crown. 'Tis true, *Frederic* the Great, after the Battle of *Warsaw*, in which he and *Charles X.* of *Sweden* defeated the *Poles* and *Muscovites*, after a Battle of three Days, might

might have attained the Name of King, but then he wanted some additional Estates to extend his Power, that so his Diadem might shine the brighter.

No Opportunity offering at that Time; his Grandson enlarged his Territories by the Acquisition of *Ducal Prussia*, from the *Poles*, and of the Eastern *Pomerania*, from the Crown of *Sweden*. Such a Complication of Estates, with the Islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, at the Mouth of the *Oder*, might very well form a Kingdom, which his present Majesty has further enlarged by the Conquest of *Silesia* and County of *Glatz*, the Acquisition of *East Friesland*, *Juliers*, and *Bergues*, with several Lordships; all which were to be torn from him by the Plot which he discovered.

'Tis not the Business of an Author to make any Disquisition upon the Conduct of Princes, who are exempted from the Rules that bind other Men; he is only to state
Facts

Facts as they are ; the longest Sword is the Judge between contending Powers ; and tho' Kings be subject to all the Passions incident to other Men, yet how easy is it to form a Pretence when Ambition prompts to procure : The Cause is bad indeed which cannot be palliated, especially in a Paper War, where the Truth of Facts cannot be come at, as in an ordinary Court of Justice.

His *Prussian* Majesty thought, that by the Law of Nations he had a Title to ruin a Conspiracy formed against himself, and therefore, in the Month of *September*, he ordered a Body of 35,000 of his Troops to march into *Saxony*, under Prince *Frederic* of *Brunswick*, but so secretly, that none of the Generals knew where they were marching on the Day he set out : He gave a Ball at *Berlin* in the Royal Apartment, and addressing himself to Mr. *Mitchel*, the *British* Ambassador, said, " Sir, you may be a
 " little surpris'd to see a Man dance so late
 " at Night, who is to set out next Morn-
 " ing

“ ing by Four ; I expect your Company, and
 “ hope you will take the Diversion of
 “ Hunting with me.”

AT the Time appointed he set out with his two Brothers, the *English* Ambassador and Field Marshal *James Keith*, who was then in the highest Esteem in the *Prussian* Army.

THAT great Commander was the younger Son of *George Keith*, Earl Marshal of *Scotland*, by Lady *Mary Drummond*, who was Daughter to the Earl of *Perth*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Reign of the unfortunate King *James II.*

HE was born at *Fetterressa*, in the Sheriffdom of *Kincardin*, in the Year 1698, and with his Brother the late Earl Marshal, was, after learning the *Latin* Tongue from Mr. *Ruddiman*, Author of the Rudiments and Grammar that go by his Name, sent to that College of *Aberdeen*, which was
 founded

founded by one of his great Ancestors, *Anno* 1596. His Tutor was Mr. *Robert Keith*, commonly called Bishop, who wrote an History of the Affairs of Church and State in *Scotland*, from the Decease of King *James V.* to the Death of Queen *Mary*.

He was 17 Years old at the breaking out of the Rebellion, *Anno* 1715, in which his Brother Lord Marshal was so deeply involved: The younger Brother Mr. *James*, followed the Earl to the Field, and on the Day of the Action at *Sheriffmuir*, he received a Wound in the Neck, into which his Shirt sunk among the Gore: The Night after the Action he slept at *Drummond Castle*, and while going to Bed, a Friend observed a great deal of Blood about his Shoulder, and the Mark of some Streams that had run down his Back; the Shirt was stiffened in Blood, and Part of it congealed between the Lips of the Wound; it was proposed to pour in some Oil to soften it; "No," "no, says Mr. *Keith*, this is the better
" Way,"

" Way," and so pulled it out directly. After the Battle he went with his Brother into *Spain*, where he had a Commission given him in the *Irish* Brigades, commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*: Where he continued ten Years, till observing that there was no War at that Time in the South of *Europe*, he procured a Recommendation from the Court of *Spain* to the Czarina of *Muscovy*, by whom he was received with particular Marks of Distinction, and had a Commission of Brigadier General conferred upon him. Soon afterward he attained to the Rank of a Lieutenant General of the *Russian* Armies: He was in all the Battles between the *Turks* and *Muscovites*, that happened during the Reign of that Princess, and was the first to mount the Breach at the taking of *Ockzakow*, where he received a Wound that shattered his Heel in such a manner, that he was obliged to be carried off; the Mark of which he always retains.

THE War being ended, so little to the Advantage of *Russia*, notwithstanding the surprizing Success of her Arms, General *Keith*, prompted by a Greatness of Soul, shewed his Discontent with the *Russian* Ministry; who, to appease him, and to shew the high Esteem they had for him as a Statesman, as well as a Soldier, sent him over to the Court of *England*, in Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of *Russia*. His Peace had been easily made up, as the Act of Treason was in the Heat of Youth, and that several Powers had interested themselves in his Favour. On his Application to Sir *Robert Walpole*, then Prime Minister in *England*, he went so far as to proffer his Service as a Soldier in the *British* Army, provided he might be allowed to enjoy the Estate and Honours of his Cousin the Earl of *Kintore*, after the Death of his Lordship, whose Prospect of an Heir, from a natural Weakness of Body, more than any Excesses in Riot and Debauchery,

was

was extremely uncertain. But that Minister, like others, was frequently blind to the Advantages of the Nation, and trifled with him; and in the mean Time advised the King not to accept of the General's Proposal, which was rejected, notwithstanding that the Earl of *Crawford* assured both his Majesty and his Ministers, that the strictest Honour would be observed on the Part of the *Russian* Ambassador, who when he came to Court always appeared in the *Russian* Dress, and who was obliged to speak by an Interpreter when he had an Audience of the King; of whom he formed the best and noblest Opinion, and alway spoke with the highest personal Honour and Regard, having frequently been heard to say, "George the Second, Sovereign of *Great Britain*, "possesses all the Virtues that adorn a King," and what is so rare to be found, "I truly believe his Majesty to be a real honest Man."

BUT though the *British* Ministry disappointed his Scheme for returning to his native Country, yet the whole Court, wrapt up in Admiration of his Person, vied with each other who should entertain him with the most Magnificence.

HAVING finished his Embassay he returned to *Petersburgh*, where he was more than ever caressed and regaled, and continued there till a War breaking out between the *Russians* and *Swedes*, he went into *Finland* as Lieutenant General ; was at the Battle of *Wilmanstrand*, which he actually gained by fetching a Compass about a Hill, and attacking the *Swedes* in Flank with 5000 Dragoons at a Time, when Victory had well nigh declared for them,

HE likewise by a Stratagem dispossessed them of the Isles of *Aland* in the *Baltic* ; tho' the Garrisons there had been reinforced by Troops from *Stockholm*. After the Peace

of

of *Abo*, in the Year 1743, he was sent by the Empress of *Russia* as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *Sweden*, to compliment the King on the Election of a Successor to the Crown; and tho' this Choice had been made contrary to the Inclination of his Majesty, who was intirely in the Interest of his Nephew, the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, yet he received the *Russian* Ambassador with his usual Politeness, and took a Delight to converse with him in private, upon the most serious Affairs; his Discourse was the more entertaining, as the King himself had commanded the *Dutch* Forces upon the *Po*, from the Year 1705 till 1709; both were extreemly well acquainted with the Country, and both were capable of making the most judicious Observations: The General's Method was to disguise himself in the Habit of a Peasant, and in that Dress to visit the several Villages of the Country wherein he served. In this Manner did he travel over *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Savoy* and *Switzerland*, and in this

Way

Way did he Visit the different Provinces of *Russia*; in the first mentioned Places he could use the *Italian* or *French* Tongues as Occasion required, but in the latter he spoke either in *Latin* or *High German*, until he had acquired some Knowledge of the *Muscovite* Language, which is so hard for Foreigners to learn.

THE Splendor and Greatness in which he appeared at *Stockholm*, not only exhausted his Allowance, but the Money which he himself had acquired during a Service of eighteen Years: Yea so zealous was he for promoting the Glory of his Mistress, that he pledged his very Jewels, in order to appear with the brighter Lustre; and on his Return was honoured with a Marshal's Staff; but the Pay in the *Russian* Army being small, and the Fame of Marshal *Keith* sounding through the Empire, he was invited into the *Prussian* Dominions, where a Pension was allowed him, which, though it does not answer the Greatness of the
 Marshal's

Marſhal's Spirit, yet it ſhews the Judgment and Generoſity of the King of *Pruſſia*, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Character is, “ To encourage Merit wherever it is to be found.”

THE *Pruſſian* Monarch treated him with the Complaiſance due to his Birth and Merit, and honoured him ſo far with his Confidence, as to travel a great Part of *Germany*, *Poland* and *Hungary* with him in Diſguiſe: His Majeſty in this manner has been in moſt Cities of *Europe*; *Holland* is equally known to him as *Pruſſia*, *France* as well as *Brandenburgh*, and *London* and *Paris* fully as well as *Prague* or *Berlin*; what is ſaid of the King in this Particular, may with Truth be ſaid of General *Keith*, at preſent a Field Marſhal in the *Pruſſian* Armies, who entered *Saxony* all of a Sudden in the Month of *September*, 1756.

THE Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* ſeemed to be aſtoniſhed at the Irruption, and
published

published throughout *Europe*, that the Invasion, as they called it, was unprovoked: However, he soon dissipated the Clouds, and unfolded the Matter, so that his Ambassadors in foreign Countries supported a Paper War, while he singly by himself supported a War in the Field.

No sooner had his Troops entered *Saxony*, than the Revenues of the Electorate were seized: The Mint, the publick Offices, the Custom-House, the Magazines, the Arsenals and Storehouses were put into the Hands of *Prussian* Commissaries, and the Country soon was laid under Contribution, the Revenues of which had been increased of late to double of what they were about half a Century before; so great an Influence has Peace upon the Welfare of a Country, and so prevalent are Manufactures when in good Hands, to enrich the Indigent and Poor: The Revenues of the Electorate at this Time are nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand Pounds *per Annum*; there
were

were in it 30,000 regular Troops, exclusive of the Garrison of *Dresden*; twenty thousand of these rendezvoused at the strong Camp of *Pirna*, under the Eye of their Sovereign, and in Company with him and his two Sons.

THOSE were not to divert the King of *Prussia*, who leaving an Army sufficient to block them up, marched into *Bobemia*, where at *Lowochitz* on the 1st of *October* he engaged the *Austrian* Army, then commanded by Field Marshal Count *Brown*, an Officer of great Conduct and Experience: The Battle was long doubtful and bloody; both Sides felt the Loss, both were disappointed in their Schemes, and each Army retired to its former Station.

THE Intention of the King of *Prussia* was to march directly for *Prague*, hoping that the Reduction of this Place would secure to him the Conquest of *Bobemia*; and General *Brown's* Instructions were to disengage

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the King of *Poland*, who, after finding that the *Prussians* were too alert to suffer any Forces to come to his Assistance, retired with his Favourite Count *Brühl* to *Warsaw*, the Metropolis of his Kingdom, leaving his Queen and the Royal Family at *Dresden*, to the Discretion and Care of the King of *Prussia*, who, mindful of his own Royalty, of the high Birth and Virtues of the Queen, and of the Blood that united him and her Royal Consort, he behaved with a politeness and Moderation, which do him as much Honour, as the Victories he formerly had obtained; and on every Occasion sent one of his Nobles to Court to compliment her Majesty in his Name.

In the mean while the Saxon *Army*, not finding Relief, were obliged to surrender to the Conqueror, who disposed of them among his own Regiments, out of which many embraced the first Opportunity to escape.

WINTER now coming on, which is severe in the North of *Germany*, the King gave himself over to provide for opening the Campaign with Vigour early in the Spring: He was in a manner every where, rose every Morning about three, was on Horseback by four, viewed the Posts, and visited the Centinels: Some Days he rode twenty *German* Leagues, which is about ninety of the lately computed *English* Miles, and punctually attended upon publick Worship: Among other Places, he came to *Lutzen*, the Field of Battle so famous for the Death of *Gustavus Adolphus*, having in his Hand a Copy of the Plan which *Charles* the Twelfth drew of it in the Year 1707, during his Stay in that Electorate, after surveying it for a whole Summer's Day, having with him some of the oldest People in the Country.

BEING come to the Pyramid which was set up in the Place where the King of

Sweden fell, he view'd it with great Curiosity: From thence he was conducted to the Spot where the Horse stopt on which he rode, and by whom he was dragged along, his Foot having stuck in the Stirrup after dropping: Here the Monarch paused awhile, looking on the Place with an uncommon Attention, and said, " Here lay the Man, " who was the Defender of the Protestant " Religion and Liberties of *Germany* in his " Day, and I hope I shall be the Defender " of the Protestant Religion and Liberties " of *Germany* in mine." His lively Imagination representing the moving Spectacle of the mangled Body of him, whose majestic Nobleness of Person, as well as a moving Eloquence peculiar to himself, had distinguished among Princes and Heroes, as much as his Victories and Triumphs, he turned about, and with Tears in his Eyes quoted the following Line from *Loccenius's History of Sweden*.

Stans acie, pugnans, Vincens, moriensque triumphat.

While

While standing, fighting, conqu'ring he
defies,

His Foes, what's more ! the King in Tri-
umph dies !

THE News of the King's visiting the Plains
of *Lutzen* being spread through *Germany*
and *Sweden*, drew the Pencils of several
ingenious Hands ; among others, King
Gustavus was represented in the very Coat
wherein he was killed, and which is still
kept in the Arsenal at *Stockholm*, and point-
ing at the different Wounds he received,
and delivering his Sword to the King of
Prussia, with these Words, " Use this for
" the Defence of the Protestant Religion."

I decus ! I nostrum ! melioribus utere fatis.

Proceed ! my fav'rite Son ! with Glory crown'd,
To thee be better Times than I have found.

His Majesty was well acquainted with the
Exploits of his own Ancestor *Frederick* the
Great, as recorded by *Puffendorff*, as also
with

with that Author's Account of the Death of the King of *Sweden*.

AFTER refreshing his Troops in *Saxony*, he early in the Spring decamped with them, and entered the Frontiers of *Bobemia* by different Places all at once, for there was not a village in that Kingdom which he did not know; he was acquainted with the Rise and Windings of every Rivulet, knew well every Avenue, and every Hill; in a Word, the Advantages and Disadvantages of every Pass, and of every Field, were thoroughly considered by him, and of these he had an entire Remembrance ever since the Time he had been in the Kingdom before. The Campaign opened to his very Wishes, with an Action between Count *Konigsegg* and the Duke of *Bevern* at *Reichenberg*, in which the *Prussians* had entirely the Advantage, the Count retired with his shattered Reserve, and the Duke marched toward the main Body commanded by the King in Person, who, upon the 4th of *May*, 1757, was
joined

joined by an Army from *Silesia*, under the Command of the Marshal Count *de Schwerin*, an Officer particularly remarkable for his Genius and Foresight, and for the Justness of his Schemes; but above all, for a peculiar Coolness and Composure in the Heat of the most bloody and obstinate Actions.

THE united Army of the King of *Prussia* and of Count *Schwerin*, marched with all possible Expedition to fight the Enemy, before their Junction with Count *Daun*, who was then in his Way from *Vienna* to join Prince *Charles* and Count *Brown*; the Advantage of fighting the *Austrians* before Count *Daun's* Arrival; not a little tended to animate the Troops, so that they all called out to be led on to the Engagement, which began about 7 in the Morning. The *Prussians* attacked with their usual Impetuosity, and in a few Minutes broke the *Austrians*, who always rallied, and returned again to the Charge. Their right Wing made their utmost Efforts upon Count *Schwerin's* Army,

which

which after cannonading furiously, they attacked Sabre in Hand, and forced their Way through it, and retired into *Prague*, while their Left was cut in Pieces by the Army commanded by the King in Person, and by Marshal *Keith*. This Battle, which was one of those wherein a well-tim'd Attack, and due Encouragement of the private Men, shew of what Importance these may be toward obtaining a Victory, will be famous for the Death of many brave Officers, among whom M. Count *Schwerin* of the *Prussian* Army, and M. Count *Brown* of the *Austrian*; the former was killed on the Spot, having received two Wounds, the one in the left Breast, the other in the Head, which last proved mortal to him; the latter received two Wounds also, one in the right Knee, and the other in the left Side, between the fourth and fifth Rib, where the Ball had lodged: He did not dye of these directly, but pined away under the Load of Sickness he contracted by the Inflammation of his Wounds, and expired on the 28th
of

of *June* thereafter, to the sensible Loss of the Army, who were all conscious of his Merit and uncommon Abilities.

THE shattered Remains of the Army that was routed on the 6th, withdrew with the utmost Precipitation ; for except such as retir'd into *Prague*, scarce a thousand of them marched together ; however, their Deliverer was near at Hand ; for Count *Daun* having taken Post at *Bochmischbrod*, with twenty Regiments of Foot, eight of Dragoons, and a proper Train of Artillery, they came into him from every Quarter, carrying with them not only the News of their Disaster, but likewise bearing the Marks of the unfortunate and miserable Situation to which they were reduced : Happily for them the most of them retained their Arms, and such as had lost theirs in the Rout, were supplied with others which the Court of *Vienna* had purchased in *Holland* : In a short Time the Count's Army became so numerous and strong, that his *Prussian* Ma-

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jesty

jeſty thought it adviſeable to ſend out the Prince *de Bevern*, either to force him to a Battle, or elſe to drive him from ſo cloſe a Neighbourhood, whence it might in Time be eaſy for him to annoy the Beſiegers.

THE Prince accordingly ſet out with 20,000 Foot, 5000 Horſe, and 30 Pieces of Cannon, in order to diſlodge him; the artful Count *Daun*, finding his Army not ſtronger than that of his Highneſs, and conſidering that a great Part of his own Troops were diſheartened at the late Diſaſter, whereas the other were in high Spirits, and were ſluſh'd with Victory, he ſtudied how to retreat, which was now in a manner impracticable, as the Enemy were both more numerous, and had almoſt ſurrounded him; he had Recourſe to Stratagem, which he executed in this manner.

HE ordered a ſtrong Party to the Poſt which lay next the Enemy, intimating that he intended to attack them by Seven in the Morning

Morning from that Quarter: Several deserted from him, and one of these going over to the *Prussians*, informed them of the Scheme proposed by Count *Daun*: The Forces were instantly gathered together where the Attack was to be made, and to be more alert, the Troops lay all Night on their Arms: In the mean Time Count *Daun* decamped about Eleven at Night, and by the Help of the Darkness was unperceived: Yea the better to conceal his Design, he left a great Number of Tents standing, tho' he ordered every other Thing to be carried off: In this manner did his Lordship retire to *Kolin*, where he was joined by a detached Party from Count *Nadaſti's* Corps, now in full March with a Body of 15,000 *Hungarians*.

THAT Nobleman, whose Name made so great a Noise in the War, commonly called the War of 1741, was an Officer of great Abilities, and one who knew the Method of making War with Irregulars as

well as any General of his Time. He had served in *Hungary* against the *Turks*, and had done incredible Mischief to the *French* and *Bavarians*, in the Year 1742. He and Baron *Trenk*, with the *Croatians* and *Pandours*, over-run the Electorate of *Bavaria*, even to the Gates of *Munich*, ravaging every Place with Fire and Sword, at the Time the Elector himself was receiving, at *Frankfort*, the empty Honours due to an Emperor of *Germany*, and when *France* was emptying her Coffers in order to support the Election which she had brought about, at the Expence of such a Deluge of Blood, and such an immense Quantity of Treasure: The Corps now under the Command of *Nadaſti*, was the same as in the former War, only with this Difference, that now they were fighting the Cause of *France*, which at that Time they dashed in Pieces by the Force and Terror of their Arms, and against whom they entertained the most invincible Hatred.

THE *Hungarian* Soldiers are fierce to the highest Degree; they live among Mountains and Forests, are inur'd to Hardships from their Infancy, and live more by Hunting and Fishing than by the milder Arts of Manufacture and cultivating the Ground.

EVERY Enemy with whom they are at War, have complained of their Want of Generosity after a Battle, and of their Rapine and Barbarity when stationed in a Country with whom their Sovereign is at War. The *Turks*, from a natural Prejudice against them, on Account of their Neighbourhood, and the frequent Incurfions they make, complained more of them in the Year 1738, than of the *Russians*, who at that Time, by Means of some experienced *German*, *Irish*, and *Scots* Officers, were as civilized as any Army in *Europe*, but are now, since the Dismission of these, returning to their native Barbarity.

BUT

BUT of all the Armies upon Earth, none complain of them more than the *French* Soldiers, their present Associates and Friends; for these frequently bled under their Hands, and if we can believe the *French* Historians, the Troops of that Nation were treated by them with the utmost Rigour and Inhumanity; they not only cut their Parties in Pieces which they met with, but likewise massacred such of the Sick and Wounded as unfortunately fell in their Way.

HOWEVER, the *French* Historians may exaggerate Matters, 'tis certain that the *Hungarians* are far from coming up to the Politeness and Humanity of the Officers employed in the Service of the most Christian King, who now looks upon War in its true Light, not as a Cause of entertaining Prejudices against the Persons of Men; the *French* look upon War with the Subjects of another Sovereign, in the same Light that two People, Subjects of the same King,
look

look upon a Suit of Law between themselves about an Estate, devolving from a remote Ancestor; and tho' both Plaintiff and Defendant may be extreamly willing to gain the Suit, yet neither entertain any personal Prejudice, and the Laws of the Land are a sufficient Protection from Insults or Injuries. In Wars between Princes, tho' there are Laws to protect a Prisoner from being massacred after he is in Confinement, yet these may be eluded by Artifice, and explained away by Chicane: The *French* in general make the Principle of Honour supply the Place of Law, and that of Politeness and Complaisance, in which they are trained, to supply the Place of positive Instructions, which they are always sure to have laid before them. No People upon Earth behaved to one another with more Humanity and Politeness than did the *French* and *English* in the last War, when the System was quite contrary to what it is now.

THEN

THEN the King of *Prussia* had only the *Austrians* and *Saxons* to deal with, and both of these he reduced to his own Terms, now the Hero is attacked from every Quarter! equally formidable as the *Austrians* themselves! — for while he was reducing these in *Bobemia*, the *French*, whose Alliance has always been fatal to every Power with whom it was contracted, were in the Bishopric of *Paderborn*, reconnoitring the Passages of the *Wefer*, to penetrate into the Electorate of *Hanover*, and over-run the Estates of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the only open Friends he had in the Empire to declare for him.

THE Court of *France* had, under Pretence of being Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, concluded a League offensive and defensive at *Versailles* with the Court of *Vienna*, in Consequence of which the *French* King, better than his Promise, dispatch'd
 Marshal

Marshal Count *d'Etrees* into *Germany* in *April* 1757, with an Army of 100,000 Men, to penetrate into *Saxony*, and destroy the King of *Prussia*, or rather to ruin the Interest of the *English* in these Parts.

THE Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, naturally Enemies to each other, were now united in one common Cause; the People, whose Ancestors had wallowed in each others Blood, and exhausted each others Treasure, were now joined together by a new Stroke of Policy that astonished all *Europe*, and drew Surprise from every Quarter.

BUT perhaps the King of *Prussia* would have been sufficiently capable, not only to have dealt with the *Austrians*, but likewise with the *French* themselves, who had an Army of Observation, composed of *Hanoverians*, *Hessians*, and *Prussians*, under the Command of the Duke of *Cumberland*, to oppose them, had not as formidable an

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Army

Army as that of the Marshal *d'Etrees* appeared in another Quarter. The Empress of *Russia*, far from pressing the Steps of her Father *Peter* the Great, was, by the artful Insinuations of the Count *Douglass*, the *French* Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Russia*, brought into the Interest of the Courts of *Versailles* and of *Vienna*, probably from a View of incorporating *Livonia* with the Empire, by which Means the Court of *Russia* might be entitled to a Vote in the College of Princes, a Thing that never could be obtained by *Peter* the Great.

ABOUT 110,000 *Russians* drew toward the Frontiers of *Courland* and *Samogitia*, while others marched thro' *Lituania*, all at once to fall upon the Dominions of the King of *Prussia*, who now forced by Necessity, was obliged to send off Count *Lebwald*, one of his ablest Generals, to attend their Motions, with 40,000 Men, who might have been much better employed upon the *Weser*, or with himself at the Battle I am soon to describe

describe, and which he fought with Count *Daun*, now exerting all his Abilities, natural and acquired, to disconcert the King's Schemes, and to baffle the whole of his Projects.

FOR being come to *Kollin*, he was joined by two Regiments of Foot, and one of Cuirassiers: Here he halted for two Days to refresh his Army, and to gather in Provisions, which he had scarcely done, till the *Prussian* Army, still advancing upon him, was within six Miles of his Camp.

AND now tho' his Army was as numerous as that of the Prince *de Bevern*, yet he wanted to draw his Highness further from the main Body, and so retired toward *Moravia*, where he ordered his chief Magazine to be transported.

HERE he received Reinforcements from every Quarter, and was joined by Count *Nadaſti*, at the Head of 15,000 Veteran

Hungarian Forces, 2000 Croats, and 1500 Pandours, about Four o'Clock in the Morning of the 4th of June.

THAT General had collected his Troops from the remotest Parts of *Hungary*, and rendezvoused the same at *Prerow*, a small City about 15 Miles from *Olmütz*, the Capital of *Moravia*; the Country thro' which he marched was but little frequented, besides he knew it too well to march through the common Roads, and quarter his Troops in the Towns; he indeed sent Commissaries to buy up the Provisions, and so proceeded thro' By-ways to *Zwitta*, the Place where Count *Daun* agreed to meet him: Perhaps he could not have performed a March in such a Manner with any other Corps; but all Roads were equal to those he brought with him; and besides few of them were ignorant of every Path thro' which they directed their Rout. When arrived at *Zwitta*, and entering *Bohemia*, by the Way of *Politzka*, he communicated the Resolution

tion of marching his Troops in the Night-time, and encamping among the Trees in the Day, the better to conceal his Designs, for Woods and Forreſts abound in that Part of the Country: This Scheme ſo advantageous in itſelf yet was not put in Practice, till he try'd the Experiment of ſending the Army to reſt in the Day, and making them perform the ſeveral Evolutions of the military Exerciſe in the Night-time, a Cuſtom which ſoon became familiar to the *Hungarians* and the other Corps, as they had been trained up to endure Fatigue, and to lye among the Hills and Mountains; they frequently marched 10 *German Leagues* in a Day, and on the Day of their Arrival in the Camp, they marched 15.

In this Manner did he arrive at the Camp without being ſaluted in any formal Manner, as had been ſettled between him and Count *Daun*, who directly informed him of the deplorable Situation of *Prague*, where an Army of 48,000 Men would be obliged to
surrender

surrender if not timely succoured, and that the Houses were every Moment tumbling down about the Ears of the innocent Inhabitants, the natural Consequence of an incessant and terrible Bombardment.

THIS Representation having its desired Effect, they begun their March from *Pölitzka*, and in three Days arrived at *Kuttenberg*.

THE Prince of *Bevern*, who had frequent Skirmishes with the Out-parties of the *Austrians* with various Success, now judged that the real Design of Count *Daun* was to relieve *Prague* with the main Body of his Army, and that the false Attacks he had lately ordered, were only Artifices to conceal his real Design. This Conjecture of his Highness was no Way unworthy that Judgment and Experience for which he was so universally applauded; and yet Count *Daun* had formed a deeper Project than that of attacking the *Prussian* Entrenchments,

or

or of getting between the King's Army and the Prince's, as the Duke d'*Aremberg*, Count *Palfi*, Generals *Maguire* and *Odonnel* had proposed.

COUNT *Daun*'s Scheme was to wait in his advantageous Situation till the *Prussian* Army should be a little more exhausted by the frequent Fire of the Besieged, and thro' Want of Supplies, which he flattered himself with being able to cut off; in the mean Time to correspond with the Town as much as possible, and artfully to propagate their Intention of getting between the grand Army, and that of the Prince of *Bevern*, in order to decoy the King from the Blockade, and thus to relieve a City and Army by Stratagem, which if attempted by Force, would cost a Number of Lives. In Consequence of this Resolution his Camp was fortified with all possible Art and Ingenuity, being assisted in his Dispositions by some of the *French* Engineers, who had served at the Sieges of *Tournay* and *Bergen-*

op-zoom :

op-zoom : And tho' he was said only to have an Army of 45,000 Men, and 50 Pieces of Cannon, yet his Troops consisted of no less than 70,000 Men, supported by 200 Pieces of Cannon, and 40 Mortars.

THE Ground on which the Army encamped, was at the little Village *Czarnebowitz*, within two Miles of *Kollin* ; it was a Ridge of Mountains, with interjacent Plains, extending in the whole about five *English* Miles from East to West, between the Villages of *Gentitz* and *St. John the Baptist*. The Heights were all fortified with Batteries, and were only to be come at by passing thro' Defiles, nay in some Places the Ascent was steep and inaccessible.

THE Duke of *Bevern*, when informed of these Precautions, looked upon them as the Effect of the Weakness of Count *Daun's* Army, of whose Numbers he had hitherto received a very false Account ; and being informed also that his Lordship expected, in a few

few Days, to be joined by 20,000 Men, and a large Train of Artillery: His Highness dispatch'd a Courier to the King, with the Advice he had received, and his Majesty easily judging, that Count *Daun's* Scheme was to annoy the Besiegers, he set out on *Monday* the 13th of *June*, about Three in the Morning, with three Battalions of Infantry, and one Regiment of Cuirassiers, and on the Road was joined by a Detachment, consisting of five Battalions and ten Squadrons, which had been employed to guard the *Sasawa*. The next Day Prince *Maurice* of *Anhalt Dessau* followed, with six Battalions and one Regiment of Cuirassiers, who all joined the Prince of *Bevern* on the 16th at *Milkowitz* near *Kaurzim*, about thirty *English* Miles from *Prague*: After this Junction the whole *Prussian* Army might be said to consist of 32 Battalions and 111 Squadrons, making by the nearest Computation about 32,000 Men, with the King at their Head, who was certainly worth 10,000 more.

THE Army of Count *Daun* was ranged in three Lines, upon the Eminence, with a Corps of Reserve of 10,000 Men, made up of the Regiments of *Kollobra*, *Thungen*, *Brown* and *Baaden*, and on the two Wings were the Generals *Nadasti*, *Palfi* and *Trenk*, with ten *Saxon* Regiments.

HAD the King of *Prussia* known the true State of the Matter, he was too wise to have hazarded a Battle on such disadvantageous Terms; he was imposed upon by some whom Count *Daun* had sent out on purpose; among others one Captain *Graffenheim*, who was disguised like a Peasant, and who purposely threw himself in the King's Way, not a little contributed to bring on a Battle that Day: He told the Duke of *Bevern*, before whom he was carried, that he had been obliged to leave his House at *Kollin*, which was ransacked by the *Pandours*; he told him, that *M. Daun's* Army did not consist of above 40,000 Men, and that these were but badly armed and disheartened, that their whole
Hopes

Hopes depended upon a Reinforcement of 25,000 Men from *Moravia*, whom Count *Nadaſti* had been diſpatched to bring up, and that theſe were daily expected with a Supply of Ammunition, Proviſion and Artillery.

Tho' the whole of this Account was falſe, yet it was ſpoke with ſuch ſeeming Sincerity, and ſo great an Air of Truth, as to draw Belief from the King, who truſting to the Valour of his Troops, and to the wrong Intelligence he had received, forthwith reſolved to attack the Enemy; there was no coming at them but thro' Defiles, and yet he order'd his Troops to enter theſe, ſo eager was he to put an End to the War.

THE artful Count *Daun*, tho' he might have attacked him in theſe to great Advantage, yet he contented himſelf with ſending out ſome flying Parties with Orders to ſkirmiſh, and then to return immediately.

ABOUT two in the Afternoon the *Prussians* were in View of the *Austrians*, and both raised an Huzza: All were in Motion, the Staff Officers were riding every Moment from Right to Left.

AT last about three, the King of *Prussia's* Batteries began to play upon the Right, opposite to that Quarter where the Regiments of *Staremburg*, *Konigsegg*, and *Merci* were posted: The *Prussian* Artillery was well served, some Guns of the *Austrian* Battery were dismounted, and several of the Men were killed, among whom Captain *Puissegur*, the Commander of the Train; the Troops on that Division were oblig'd to give Way, and the *Prussians* pursuing their Blow, seized the Battery.

THE same good Success attended upon the Troops of the left Wing, where the Duke of *Bevern* was station'd; they seized upon the Battery opposite to them, and turned the Guns upon the Village *Gzarnochowitz*, which

was

was upon their Flank : the Troops that were broke fled into it, but were soon dislodged by the prodigious fire from the Artillery.

THINGS went hitherto well on the Side of the *Prussians* ; two Batteries were taken ; a Village was forced, and just as the King was about to begin the grand Attack upon the Center, an Account was brought that the Village of *Petrowitz* on the left had been forced also, and that a large body of Infantry had been driven out of it.

It was now five o'Clock at Night, when the King, desirous of finishing what he so well begun, ordered an Attack to be made upon the Center ; which was accordingly done ; the Artillery was served well, and did Execution ; but then that of the *Austrians* was equally well served, and still more numerous ; however, the King of *Prussia* led on his Troops to the Charge, and the Engagement became general : Two Lines of the *Austrians* were broke and routed, till
sustained

sustained by the third, who yet might have been defeated also, had it not been for the following Stratagem.

COUNT *Daun* in the midst of the Engagement ordered Count *Odonnel* and Col. *Maguire* to wheel about with the Regiments of *Palfi*, of *Philbert*, and *Botta*, and with these to attack the *Prussians* in Flank; the Orders were executed, they came upon them unawares; Captain *Munchausen*, of the King's Life Guard, and Prince *Henry's* own Regiment, was the first to discern them thro' the Smoak, and giving Notice, a Party wheeled about to receive them; but then this was weakening the main Body of the Army: Here was a very bloody and obstinate Engagement; the *Hungarians* advanced in their usual Way, and thought to have eluded the *Prussians* at *Kollin*, as they had the *French* at *Dettingen* before; but in this they were mistaken, for the *Prussians* were aware of the Scheme; they presented three Times, within an hundred Paces of each other,

other, but still the Firing was deferred, and both Parties were advancing, when within 30 Yards, Major General *Ingersleben*, who was afterwards killed, gave the Word of Command, but then he had, by his Aid de Camps, ordered them not to fire when they saw the *Hungarians* fall to the Ground, but to run in among them; the *Hungarians* fell upon the Ground as usual, the *Prussians* run in among them, poured their Shot in upon their Backs, and rammed their Bayonets thro' them into the very Ground.

THIS was the Fate of the first Line, the second was more fortunate, for they came up to the *Prussians* before these had loaded, and gave their Fire full in their Faces, and killed a considerable Number of them; yet these were driven back by the second Line of the *Prussians*, who remained Conquerors on that Part of the Field. All this Time the Centers of each Army were engaged, both Officers and Soldiers were fired with an Emulation to conquer, and both stood
their

their Ground : At last Numbers carried it, the Fire from the *Austrians* was terrible, the Troops came from every Quarter and attacked every where, and what was still worse, some Field Pieces were pointed upon the Flank of the *Prussians*, who finding how hard they were pressed, his Majesty ordered a Retreat to be sounded, which was executed with but little Order at first, till they came to the Head of the Defile, where his Majesty halted and rallied the Men.

It was astonishing to see how soon and how easily he drew them up, and what a terrifying Aspect they wore in their Countenance and Gestures ; they requested again to be led on ! the Officers were scarce able by Authority to restrain them : Accordingly the King, about Seven at Night, made a fresh Effort, but in vain, for the Cannon was so advantageously posted, and the Infantry made so great a Fire, that the King was obliged to call them off : He halted at about
a Mile

a Mile from the Field, and was not pursued by the other Party.

SUCH was the Event of the Battle of *Kollin*, in which 5000 were slain on the Side of the *Prussians*, and 7000 wounded, about 2000 were taken Prisoners, among whom were the Generals *Treskow* and *Pannowitz*; they lost some of the little Baggage they brought with them, and 47 Pieces of Cannon, with 24 Standards and Colours.

THREE thousand were killed on the Side of the *Austrians*, but no Person of Note; 4000 were wounded, among whom was Count *Daun*, in the left Wrist; a Ball grazed upon his Nose, and a Horse fell under him: The Generals *Palfi*, *Odonnel*, and *Maguire* were wounded also.

THIS Action like others was variously represented: the *Austrians* gave out that the Victory was compleat, and that the *Prussian* Army was cut in Pieces; at *Vienna* were Rejoicings for three Days together; as also in all the *Austrian* Dominions; but the *Prussians*

fians diminished the Loss to 3000 killed, and a few taken Prisoners, and owned they lost some Field Pieces, merely thro' want of Horses to carry them off.

To reconcile Contradictions is not my Business: Let Facts speak for themselves; the Force of the King of *Prussia* was far from being broken, and his Loss was far greater than was published at *Berlin*: This appears by the Consequences; for the *Prussians* were obliged to raise the Siege of *Prague*, but the *Austrians* were unable to drive them out of *Bobemia*.

THE King himself, more dangerous after a Defeat than an ordinary General after a Victory, having conducted the Army to *Niemberg*, where he left it to the Care of Duke *Bevern*, thought proper to carry the News of his Disappointment to the Troops before *Prague*, thus to prevent their being intimidated by false and partial Relations; at the same Time giving out, that he intended to unite all his Armies, and with his whole Force to attack the Enemy.

DURING the whole Day of the 19th, Preparations were made on each Side of the
Moldau,

Moldau, for drawing off the heavy Artillery, Baggage, pontoons, and such of the wounded as were likely to recover. On the 20th, the King set out at the Head of his Body Guards at two in the Morning, and in 12 Hours after *M. Keith* began to decamp, placed some Cannon and Mortars in the Rear, and by his Dispositions made a Retreat as honourable as a Victory: They arrived next Morning about 9 at *Michowitz*, next Day came to *Budin*, the 23d encamped between *Leitmaritz* and *Lowositz*, and two Days after secured a Communication with the King's Army, which was encamped on the Banks of the *Elbe* in *Niemberg*, *Melmick* and *Brandeis*, the better to settle a Communication with *Saxony*, *Silesia*, and the other Countries, whence Supplies of Men, Ammunition and Provisions might arrive; and in this Situation it is expected his Majesty will wait an Opportunity of attacking the *Austrians* upon the Plains, and not upon Eminences, among broken Rocks and secreted Fences, which was the Occasion of his Disaster.

In the mean Time Count *Dawn* dispatched Parties every where to harraß the *Prussians*, and to seize the Magazines; these had frequent Skirmishes,

Skirmishes, in which there died always abundance of Men, but nothing happen'd decisive. He himself march'd to *Prague* with his victorious Army, which was met by Prince *Charles of Lorrain*, between whom and him there passed the most obliging Compliments, each Commander imputing the Success to the prudent Management of the other.

THE Junction of the two Armies being effected, they set out in Quest of the King of *Prussia*, between whom and them is soon expected as terrible an Engagement as any hitherto, since it's reasonable to suppose that both Parties will act with Prudence and Discretion: The King of *Prussia* has now learned not to despise an Enemy, a Lesson so hard to be attained by Officers of Genius and uncommon Greatness of Soul, being convinced that Count *Dann* is of a sedate Temper, strict in his Behaviour, fit to command an Army, capable of repairing by his Wisdom what seemed irreparable, and besides all this, endowed with such a Share of Virtue, as to procure him the Esteem and Veneration of the Troops under his Command.

F I N I S.

